

THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

PUBLISHED BY ROBERT GOODLOE HARPER.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—Washington's Farewell Address.

Vol. XII.

GETTYSBURG, (Pa.) WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1828.

No. 11.

CONDITIONS.

"THE ADAMS SENTINEL" is published every Wednesday, at Two Dollars per annum, in advance—or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if not paid within the year. ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, are published three times for One Dollar, and for each continuance after, Twenty-five Cents. Those exceeding a square, in the same proportion.

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams County, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on Saturday the 26th day of January, inst. on the premises,

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Latimore township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Benjamin Bower, Abraham Rhode and others, containing about

30 ACRES,

more or less—about 25 Acres of which are in good Timber. The improvements are a

Log Dwelling-house,

two Barns, three wells of water, and Fruit Trees of various kinds. To be sold as the Estate of ANDREW BOWER, deceased—being that part which remains unaccepted at the valuation made thereof.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M. when attendance will be given, and the terms made known by

JACOB BOWER, Adm'r.

By the Court, GEO. ZIEGLER, Cph.

Jan. 1. ts

ONLY 14,190 TICKETS!

Union Canal LOTTERY,

THIRTY-SIXTH CLASS,

To be drawn on the 23d of January inst.

THE SCHEME CONTAINS

1 prize of \$25,000	\$25,000
1 5,000	5,000
1 3,000	3,000
1 2,500	2,500
1 2,110	2,110
5 1,000	5,000
5 600	3,000
5 400	2,000
39 100	3,900
39 80	3,120
39 60	2,340
39 50	1,950
39 40	1,563
78 30	2,340
312 20	6,440
4445 10	44,460

5,051 prizes, amounting to \$113,520

Those who are anxious to have a supply of the "Needful," are invited to call at

DILL'S OFFICE,

South Baltimore-street, next door to B. Gilbert's Tavern.

Where can be had a great variety of

Lucky Numbers.

Whole Ticket, \$10 | Quarter, \$2.50

Half do. 5 | Tenth, 1 00

Prize Tickets in all authorised Lotteries taken in payment for Tickets—and all Lottery information given gratis. Clubs liberally dealt with.

Gettysburg, Jan. 1. td

Drawing of the 35th Class Union Canal Lottery,

15 33 8 34 30 5

LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post-Office at Petersburg, [Littles-Town.] Adams county, Pa. on the 1st Jan. 1828.

William Anderson, Eliza Adlesperger, John Bender, Jacob Boyer, Jacob Bair, John Cleland, William Devin, Catharine Groff, John Heis, John Harlicher, Doct. Thomas H. Irwin, Elender Jenkins, Michael Kitzmiller, Isaac Lefever, Adam Mosar, John Sweeney, Peter Wolford, Esq.

F. LEAS, P. M.

Jan. 1. 3t

TO FARMERS.

THE Subscriber wishes to inform the Public, that his

CLOVER MILL.

Situate one and a half miles west of Littles-Town, is now ready for work. The Mill being made upon an entirely new and improved plan, persons taking their Clover-seed there, may rest assured of having the most made of it, and the Seed made perfectly clean. Wagons arriving, will at all times be unloaded immediately, and work done with despatch.

GEORGE ARNOLD.

Dec. 19. if

LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post Office, at Gettysburg, Pa. on the 1st of January, 1828, which if not taken out before the 1st of April next, will be sent to the General Post Office as Dead Letters.

A John Adair, Esq. Wm. King 2
W. G. Anderson Samuel Knox
Conrad Alweine Sarah Koch
Jacob Bender Andrew Kerigan
George Bercaw Peter Kitchen.

B Jacob Bender David Lorimer
Jacob Bower David Loyster
James Bell, Esq. Abraham Lynah
Margaret Black Andrew Little, Esq.
Frederick Bittinger William Lightner
John Boyd Jacob Lansing
Peter Beissel 2 John Lower
Andrew Bushman Rev. Mr. Leake 2
Daniel Bailey.

C Jacob Cover Peter-Mickley
John S. Crawford Rev. D. McConaughy
Cage Coins Thomas C. Miller
Alexander Clark Ephraim Martin
Margaret E. Caldwell Catharine Markley
Daniel Confer Nicholas Mark
Elizabeth Clunk Michael Miller
Seth D. Colom David Milroy
David Middlecoff.

D Jacob Diehl Andrew Noel (son of
Joseph Dietrick Daniel)
Jacob Dreankle Michael Newman.
Charles Dougherty
Jacob Dobler
Hannah Demaree.

E Sopfia Esbeck Willet C. Ogilby, Esq.
Alexander Ewen Matthias Omdorff
John Elliott Mr. Osborn.

F Boris Fabnestock Daniel Polley.
Peter Frey John J. M. Ramsey
Samuel S. Forney 2 Catharine Rodgers
Mr. Fletcher James Russell
William Fallon Thomas Ried
Sarah Flore Elizabeth Riffe
Robert or David Fletcher John Rothman.

G Ann Rebecca Flore Thaddeus Stevens, Esq.
Samuel R. Smith
Wm. Stewart

H William German Professor Schmucker 2
George Gilbert Michael Saltzger
John Gilbert David Scott [Miller]
Elizabeth Goolden Samuel Synth
Margaret Graham Abraham Scott, sen.
Samuel Gelvin John Slentz
Samuel Greenhold Frederick Shult
William Gillespie Samuel Seabrooks
John Geiselman Robert Smith [Sadler]
William Gilbert Jacob Smoyer

I Thomas Hagerman Eliza Stevenson
Peter Helman, Esq. George Swope
Abraham Humer James Scott
Abraham Hart Adams Shephard A. B.
Francis Helm or Wm. Thomas Stephens, Esq.
Ashbaugh John Scott
John Hill Margaret E. Shultz
Elizabeth Hines Mary Sweeney
Jacob Hartman Elizabeth Stum
Martha Henderson John Sadler, Jr.

J Henry Hoover Conrad Thomas
John Horner Barbara Tawzer
John Harper, sen. Wm. Taylor.
Robert Huston.

K Wm. Jacobs Joshua Wollason 2
Polly Jones Margaret White
Benjamin Johnston Joseph Whiley
David Weikart
Margaret M. Watkins
Margaret Walker.

L Mary Kerr Hetty Zimmerman
Robert Kenyon George Ziegler, Esq.
Adam and Abraham Kerbaugh.

JOHN HERSH, Jr. P. M.

No letters will in future be delivered unless PAID FOR, before taken out of the Office, as required by law. J. H.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. John Reed, Esq. President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the Counties composing the Ninth District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said District—and Daniel Sheffer, and Wm. M. Clegg, Esquires, Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—having issued their precept, bearing date the 29th of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, &c. to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace and General Jail Delivery, at Gettysburg, on Monday the 28th of January next—

Notice is hereby given

to all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner, and Constables, within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there, in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances, to do those things, which to their offices, and to that behalf, appertain to be done—and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are, or then shall be in the Jail of the said County of Adams, are to be then and there, to prosecute against them as shall be just. Dated at Gettysburg, the twenty-fifth day of December, A. D. 1827.

PHILIP HEAGY, SHERIFF.

AN ADDRESS OF HENRY CLAY TO THE PUBLIC.

Containing certain testimony in refutation of the charges against him, made by Gen. Andrew Jackson, touching the last Presidential Election.

I hope no apology to the public is necessary for presenting to it these pages. I am deceived if an ample justification of the act will not be found in the breast of every just and honorable man. If an officer of Government should not be too sensitive, neither should he be too callous, to assaults upon his character. When they relate to the wisdom and expediency of measures which he may have originated or supported, he should silently repose in the candor and good sense of the community, and patiently await the developments of time and experience. But if his integrity be vitally assailed; if the basest and most dishonorable motives for his public conduct be ascribed to him; he owes it to the country, his friends, his family and himself, to vindicate his calumniated reputation. Few men are so elevated that the shafts of calumny cannot reach them. These may securely trust to the invulnerable position which they have attained. The U. States have perhaps hitherto produced but one man who could look down from his lofty height, without emotion, upon the missiles and the malice of his enemies; for even he had his enemies. If the malignant character of charges, the acrimony with which they have been asserted and repeated, or the perseverance which has marked their propagation, could ever authorize an appeal to the public, I think I may truly say, that I have this authority. For three years I have been the object of incessant abuse; every art, every species of misrepresentation has been employed against me. The most innocent acts—acts of ordinary social intercourse, and common civility—offices of hospitality, even a passing salutation, have been misrepresented & perverted, to my prejudice, with an unfairness unprecedented. Circumstances have been assumed which had no existence, & inferences have been drawn from them which, had they been real, they would not have warranted. Besides, my enemies have themselves appealed to the public, exhibited their charges, and summoned their witnesses to its Bar. Ready now and anxious as I am, and always have been, to submit any act of my public life to a full examination before any impartial and respectable tribunal whatever, I surely may expect, at least, that I shall be patiently heard by that which my accusers have themselves selected. I assure them that I will present no plea to the jurisdiction.

But desirous as I naturally am to repel the calumnies which have been directed against me, the public would have been spared the trouble of perusing this address, if Gen. Jackson had not, in the course of the last Spring and Summer, given to them the open sanction of his name. In his letter to Mr. Beverly of the 6th of June last, he admits that, in inferring my privy to the proposition which he describes as borne by Mr. Buchanan, he may have done me injustice; and, in his address to the public of the 18th of July last, giving up the name of this gentleman, as his only witness, he repeats that he possibly may have done me injustice in assuming my authority for that proposition. He even deigns to honor me with a declaration, of the pleasure which he will experience, if I should be able to acquit myself! Mr. Buchanan has been heard by the public; and, I feel justified in asserting that the first impression of the whole nation was, as it is yet that of every intelligent mind, unbiassed by party prejudice, that his testimony fully exonerated me, and demonstrated that General Jackson, to say no more, had greatly misconceived the purport of the interview between them. And further; that, so far as any thing improper was disclosed by Mr. B., touching the late Presidential election, it affected Gen. Jackson and his friends exclusively. He having manifestly injured me, speculation was busy, when Mr. Buchanan's statement appeared, as to the course which the General would pursue, after his gratuitous expression of sympathy with me. There were not wanting many persons, who believed that his magnanimity would immediately prompt him publicly to retract his charge, and to repair the wrong which he had done me. I did not participate in that just expectation, and, therefore, felt no disappointment that it

was not realized. Whatever other merits he may possess, I have not found among them, in the course of my relations with him, that of forbearing to indulge vindictive passions. His silent contemplation of, if not his positive acquiescence in, the most extraordinary interpretations of Mr. Buchanan's statement, that ever was given to human language, has not surprised me. If it had been possible for him to render me an act of spontaneous justice, by a frank and manly avowal of his error, the testimony now submitted to the public might have been unnecessary.

Although I feel fully persuaded that the community, under my peculiar circumstances, will see, without dissatisfaction, if not with cordial approbation, this further effort to rescue my character from unmerited imputations, I should nevertheless have remained silent, and cheerfully abided its decision, on the disclosures and explanations heretofore made, if I had no additional facts to offer to its consideration. But a body of highly important evidence has been collected, establishing some material circumstances not before generally known, and confirming others of which the public is already in possession, and I have thought it due to the occasion not to withhold it.

Gen. Jackson having entirely failed to establish, by any affirmative evidence, either positive or presumptive, the charge which he thought proper to promulgate against me, it occurred to me that it might be possible, difficult as the task generally is to substantiate a negative, to adduce proof of that character, which would establish the groundless nature of his accusation. Prior to the appearance in the public prints of the letter from Mr. Carter Beverly to his friend in Fayetteville, dated the 8th of March last, I had never believed that Gen. Jackson had countenanced the truth, or lent himself to the circulation, of the charge. I had, indeed, long before seen in one of the Nashville papers, assertions, injurious to me, which created some suspicions that they had emanated from him; but I dismissed these suspicions as being altogether incompatible with the lofty character which I wished to believe that he possessed. When, however, I saw that letter, and the uncontradicted corroboration of its contents by the Editor of the Telegraph, I was reluctantly compelled to believe that he had given currency to the charge against me. In that letter, Mr. Beverly says: "I have just returned from Gen. Jackson's—I found a crowd of company with him. Seven Virginians were of the number. He gave me a most friendly reception, and urged me to stay some days longer with him. He told me this morning before all his company, in reply to a question I put to him concerning the election of John Quincy Adams to the Presidency, that Mr. Clay's friends made a proposition to his friends, that, if they would promise for him not to put Mr. Adams into the seat of Secretary of State, Clay and his friends, would, in one hour, make him (Jackson) the President. He most indignantly rejected the proposition, and declared he would not compromise himself; and unless most openly and fairly made the President, by Congress, he never would receive it. He declares that he said to them, that he would see the whole earth sink under him before he would bargain or intrigue for it." In the Washington City Telegraph, of the 26th day of April last, the Editor states: "In the Journal this morning, we have another quotation from the Democratic Press, purporting to be the official contradiction by Mr. Clay of the statement of General Jackson relative to the overtures made to him as to the formation of his Cabinet, previous to the late election of President. That Gen. Jackson has spoken of such overtures we personally know." In the same paper, of the 28th of April, is the following paragraph: "The Journal is out this morning in reply to our remarks of Thursday, in which they affect to consider it highly improper in Gen. Jackson to speak of the overtures made by Mr. Clay's friends—and why? because, says the Journal, he is a candidate against Mr. Adams. Now we stated explicitly that General Jackson spoke of these overtures in March, 1825, before he was announced by the Legislature of Tennessee as a candidate."

The charge, if it did not originate with, having been thus sanctioned and circulated by Gen. Jackson, and implicating as well my friends as me, I thought it proper, having myself repeatedly and positively denied its truth, to resort to the testimony of those

gentlemen from the West who had voted with me for Mr. Adams. Accordingly a friend of mine, Dr. Watkins, at my instance, addressed a circular to those gentlemen, during the last Spring, inviting their attention to the Fayetteville letter, and inquiring if there were any truth in its averments. And he has obtained from all of them but two, answers which are now presented to the public. These answers will be found in the Appendix, (see A) arranged according to the respective delegations from which they proceed. The writers of them are men of as high respectability as any in this Union. Where they are known, (and several of them are well known in various parts of the country) their statements will command unqualified belief. The excellence of their characters is so well established, that a member of the House of Representatives, who will not be presumed to be disposed to bestow on them undeserved encomium, felt himself constrained to bear his testimony to it. Mr. McDuffie said, in the H. of Representatives, on the debate of the proposition to refer to a committee the appeal which I made on the occasion of Mr. Kremer's card: "Let me add one word to the friends of Mr. Clay on this floor, (and there are no members on this floor, for whom, generally, I feel more respect.) I have been informed that some of his friends suppose that the amendment I have offered contains something which is intended to bear harshly upon them. Not so; not so. My object is merely to confine the charges made against the honorable Speaker to the very words of the letter of the gentleman from Pennsylvania." This just, but voluntary tribute was expressed on the 4th of February, 1825, (see National Intelligencer, 5th of the same month.) On the 31st of March, 1826, more than thirteen months after, when the amendment to the Constitution was under discussion, proposing a new mode of electing a President, the same gentleman is reported to have said: "Now I have the greatest respect for those gentlemen who were the personal and political friends of Mr. Clay in the late election of President. Next to my own personal friends, there are none whom I estimate more highly." (See Nat. Intelligencer, 2d May, 1826.) These answers are not only entitled to the fullest credit, from the high respectability of the characters of those gentlemen, but deserve great confidence from the fact, that they have been respectively prepared by themselves, without any concert whatever, so far as I know or believe, and when they were at their several residences, widely separated from each other.

The members from Ohio who voted for Mr. Adams, were Gen. McArthur, Gen. Vance, Gen. Beecher, Mr. Sloane, Mr. Wright, Mr. Vinton, Mr. McLean, (brother of the Postmaster General,) Mr. Whittlesey, Mr. Barley, and Mr. Patterson. From each of these gentlemen, it will be seen that an explicit and unqualified negative is given to the statement of the Fayetteville letter.—Gen. McArthur declares them to be "totally destitute of foundation." He alleges the fact to have been, that "the Ohio delegation (or at least a large majority of them) were the first of Mr. Clay's friends who came to the determination of voting for Mr. Adams; and that too without having ascertained Mr. Clay's views on the subject." He states that some of the friends of Gen. Jackson used the language of menace, whilst others of them employed that of persuasion, to prevail on my friends to vote for the General; and that they appeared to be willing to make any promises which they thought "would induce the friends of Mr. Clay to vote for Gen. Jackson."

Gen. Vance states, "I say without hesitation that I never heard of those or any other terms being thought of, as an equivalent for the vote we were about to give; nor do I believe that the friends of Mr. Clay, or Mr. Clay himself, ever thought of making or suggesting any terms to any one of the parties, as the grounds of our acceptance or rejection of either of the three candidates returned to the House of Representatives." He continues: "as one of the original friends of Mr. Clay, I was in the habit of free and unreserved conversation both with him and his other friends, relative to that election, and I am bold to say that I never heard a whisper of any thing like a condition on which our vote was to be given, mentioned either by Mr. Clay himself, or any of his friends, at any time or under any circumstances."

(See 4th Page.)

(Continued from 4th Page.)
House, if I were returned, to constitute an obstacle to an election. Mr. Johnston says: "You replied that you would not permit the country to be disturbed a day on your account; that you would not allow your name to interfere with the prompt decision of the question." I stated at Noble's Inn, near Lexington, last summer, that I had requested a Senator, when my nomination as Secretary of State was acted upon, to move a Committee of Inquiry, if it should appear to him necessary. Mr. Johnston says: "After your nomination was confirmed, you informed me that you had requested Gen. Harrison to move for a Committee in the Senate, if any thing occurred to make it necessary. I replied that I did not think any thing had occurred to require a Committee on your part."
Mr. Boulligny, the other Senator from Louisiana, between whom and myself a friendly intimacy has existed throughout our acquaintance, makes a statement which is worthy of peculiar notice. He bore to me the first authentic information which I received of the vote of Louisiana, and consequently of my exclusion from the House. And yet, in our first interview, in answer to an inquiry which he made, I told him, without hesitation, "that I should vote for Mr. Adams in preference to Gen. Jackson."
With the present Secretary of War I had a conversation in the early part of the session of 1824-'25, on returning from a dinner at the Columbian College, at which we both were, in company with Gen. Lafayette and others. The day of the dinner was on the 15th of December, which may be verified by a resort to the National Intelligencer. In the course of that conversation, Mr. Barbour states that he expressed himself, in the event of the contest being narrowed down to Mr. Adams and Gen. Jackson, in favor of Mr. Adams; and Mr. Clay expressed a coincidence of opinion.
It will be recollected that Gen. Lafayette was in Washington during the greater part of the session of the Presidential election. He mentioned the subject to me with his characteristic delicacy. Without seeking to influence my vote, or manifesting the least disposition to interfere in the election, he made a simple inquiry of me, which I am quite sure was prompted by the deep interest which he felt in every thing that concerns the welfare of this country. I am happy to be able now to submit the statement of the General of what passed between us on that occasion. He says: "Blessed as I have lately been with the welcome, and conscious, as it is my happy lot to be, of the affection and confidence of all parties and all men in every party within the U. States, feelings which I most cordially reciprocate, I ever have thought myself bound to avoid taking any part in local or personal divisions. Indeed, if I thought that in these matters my influence could be of any avail, it should be solely exerted to deprecate, not, by far, the free, Republican, and full discussion of principles and candidates, but those invidious slanders which, although they are happily repelled by the good sense, the candor, and, in domestic instances, by the delicacy of the American People, tend to give abroad incorrect and disparaging impressions. Yet, that line of conduct, from which I must not deviate except in imminent cases now out of the question, does not imply a forgetfulness of facts, nor a refusal to state them occasionally. My remembrance concurs with your own on this point, that, in the latter end of December, either before or after my visit to Annapolis, you being out of the Presidential candidature, and after having expressed my above-mentioned motives of forbearance, I, by way of a confidential exception, allowed myself to put a simple unqualified question, respecting your electioneering guess, and your intended vote. Your answer was, that, in your opinion, the actual state of health of Mr. Crawford had limited the contest to a choice between Mr. Adams and Gen. Jackson; that a claim founded on military achievements did not meet your preference; and that you had concluded to vote for Mr. Adams. Such has been, if not the literal wording, at least the precise sense of a conversation which it would have been inconsistent for me to carry farther, and not to keep a secret, while a recollection of it, to assist your memory, I should not now deny, not only to you as my friend, but to any man in a similar situation."
Gen. Lafayette was not able to state, with absolute precision, the date of the conversation between us, nor can I undertake to specify the day, although I retain a perfect recollection of the conversation. It was, he says, "in the latter end of December, either before or after my visit to Annapolis, you being out of the Presidential candidature." He left Washington on the 14th for Annapolis, and returned on the 21st. [See National Intelligencer.] If the

conversation took place before that excursion, it must have been on or prior to the 10th of December. But he says that I was out of the "Presidential Candidature." Whether I should be returned to the House or not, was not ascertained until the vote of Louisiana was known. Rumors reached this city, of the issue of it, previous to the 20th of the month; but the first certain intelligence of it was brought here by Mr. Senator Boulligny on the 26th, according to his recollection. On Gen. Lafayette's return from Annapolis, the probability is that the subject of the Presidential election was a common topic of conversation, as information had then just reached the city from Louisiana. I called to see him immediately after his return, and, as it had been very confidently expected that I would receive the vote of Louisiana, it is quite likely that it was on that occasion that he held the conversation with me. This would fix the day to have been prior to Christmas. But, whatever was the actual day, there can be no doubt that it was before the memorable interview between General Jackson and Mr. Buchanan.
Here, then, is an unbroken chain of testimony, commencing early in October 1824, and extending to nearly the end of the year, establishing, beyond all controversy, my fixed and unwavering decision not to vote for Gen. Jackson. This purpose is deliberately manifested at different periods, in different places, and to distinguished individuals, who would have been the last in society that I should have thought of deceiving. This testimony stands unopposed, and, with truth, cannot be opposed by a solitary individual. There does not exist a human being, and if the dead could be recalled, one could not be summoned from the grave, who could truly testify that I ever expressed or ever intimated the remotest intention to vote for Gen. Jackson, in any contingency whatever. As to him, my mind was never for a moment in doubt or difficulty. And whatever personal predilection I might have entertained for Mr. Crawford, of whose state of health there were such opposite representations in the public prints, when I saw him myself, there was no alternative in my judgment but that which I embraced. I have reason to believe that Gen. Jackson and his friends cherished no expectation that I would vote for him. Gen. Call, the then delegate from Florida, was his ardent and intimate friend, and had been his Aid. They travelled together on their journey to Washington City in the fall of 1824. In a letter from Gen. Jackson to Mr. Eaton, which is contained in the 66th page of the 28th vol. of Niles' Register, he states that Gen. Call was with him on that journey, and he refers to him as corroborating his own memory relative to a transaction at Washington (Penn.). It is presumable that the election with its prospects and hopes must have frequently formed a subject of conversation on the journey. It can scarcely be doubted that Gen. Call was well acquainted with Gen. Jackson's views and expectations. At a tavern at Rockville, in Maryland, about fifteen miles from this city, during that same journey, Gen. Call and several other gentlemen engaged in conversation about the Presidential election. John Braddock, Esq. (a gentleman not known to me, but who, I understand, is a merchant of great respectability) was present; and he states that "when the vote which Mr. Clay would probably give was spoken of, Gen. Call declared that the friends of Gen. Jackson did not expect Mr. Clay to vote for him, and if he did so, it would be an act of duplicity on his part." [Conclusion next week.]

ADAMS CONVENTION.
The following are the Resolutions passed by the Democratic Convention, which met at Harrisburg on the 4th:
Resolved, As the opinion of this Convention, that the proceedings of the present Administration of the general Government have been characterized by an earnest devotion to the republican principles and usages of their predecessors; by a steady and wakeful attention to the domestic interests and industry of the American people; and by a proper regard to the national rights and dignity in their intercourse with foreign governments.
Resolved, That the firmness and sagacity of the National Administration, in refusing to submit to the unjust and vexatious orders in council of the British government in relation to the trade of the West India islands, entitle them to the thanks and gratitude of the American people.
Resolved, That by encouraging Domestic Manufactures, and prosecuting the great plans of Internal Improvement, the sources of public and private prosperity will be enlarged, and the Union of the States will be more effectually cemented.
Resolved, That in the present happy and prosperous condition of our beloved country, when all classes and sections are, under the blessing of Divine

Providence, flourishing and contented beyond example, it seems to us that to depart from the well established custom of re-electing a President for the second term of four years, even for the purpose of introducing a statesman of equal abilities and character, would not comport with the principles of a prudent and reflecting people.
Resolved, That when we contemplate the character and abilities of Gen. Jackson—his acknowledged incapacity for civil offices—his military temper and love of arbitrary dominion—his ignorance of the constitution and principles of our government—his repeated violations of the laws by which the personal safety of the citizen is guaranteed—and his indifference, if not hostility, to the great American System, upon which our prosperity depends, we find additional, and most powerful, motives to oppose any change in the executive at the next Presidential election.
Resolved, That with the late lamented Jefferson, we deprecate the nomination to the office of President of an individual, merely on the ground of his military exploits, as an event of more alarming import than any thing which has occurred since the Revolution.
Resolved, That the pure and honest life, the plain republican simplicity, the various learning, and long public experience of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, both qualify and entitle him to the continuance of the confidence of a people, whose interests he has every where promoted with ability and zeal.
Resolved, That we have witnessed with high satisfaction and pride, the wise and patriotic course of the present Administration of this Commonwealth in respect to the great interests of Pennsylvania, for which they are entitled to the gratitude and undivided support of the people.
Resolved, That the citizens of the different counties friendly to the present Administration of the General Government, be requested to hold, at an early period, the usual township, county and district meetings, and to nominate suitable candidates for the national and state offices for support at the ensuing general election.

ADAMS ELECTORAL TICKET.
Gabriel Heister, of Dauphin County.
John Reed, of Washington County.
Charles Penrose, of Philad'a county.
Samuel Wetherill, of Philadelphia city.
Gibby Bryan, of Philadelphia county.
Samuel Dale, of Lancaster county.
David Townsend, of Chester county.
Pierce Crosby, of Delaware county.
Philip Reed, of Montgomery county.
Jacob Goodhart, of Lebanon county.
George Schall, of Berks county.
George Raush, of Schuylkill county.
William Watts, of Bucks county.
George Weber, of Northampton co'ty.
George Dennison, of Luzerne county.
Daniel Montgomery, of Columbia city.
James S. Mitchell, of York county.
John Reed, of Cumberland county.
John Herschberger, of Franklin county.
Henry Black, of Somerset county.
Jeremiah Kendall, of Fayette county.
Thomas McCall, of Washington co'ty.
Francis McClure, of Allegheny co'ty.
John Lobinger, of Westmoreland co.
John Leech, of Mercer county.
William Wilson, of Lycoming county.
Jacob Meehling, of Butler county.
Conrad Bucher, of Hunt'n county.

JACKSON CONVENTION.
The Democratic Jackson Convention met at Harrisburg on the 8th. Robert Smith, of Franklin, was chosen President; Samuel Power, of Beaver county, N. B. Boileau, of Montgomery, Robert Patterson, of Philadelphia, and William Ross, of Luzerne county, Vice-Presidents; and Calvin Rhyne, of Harrisburg, and James N. Barker, of Philadelphia, Secretaries. 132 delegates were present. Gen. JACKSON was nominated for President—and J. C. CALHOUN for Vice-President; an Address to the Democratic Republicans of the State adopted; and the following ELECTORAL TICKET fixed upon:
John B. Gibson, of Cumberland.
William Findlay, of Allegheny.
George Morton, county of Philad'a.
John Lisle, city of Philadelphia.
Jacob Holgate, county of Philad'a.
Samuel Humes, sen. of Lancaster.
John W. Cunningham, Chester.
George G. Leiper, Delaware.
Henry Sheets, Montgomery.
Adam Ritscher, Lebanon.
Daniel Udree, Berks.
Peter Frimley, Schuylkill.
Francis Baird, Bucks.
Henry Winters, Northampton.
Wm. Thompson, Susquehanna.
Leonard Rapert, Columbia.
Jacob Gehrlert, Northumberland.
George Barnitz, York.
Jacob Heysler, Franklin.
John Harper, Cumberland.
John Scott, Huntingdon.
Wm. Piper, Bedford.
Valentine Giermy, Fayette.
James Gordon, Washington.
John M. Samsden, Allegheny.
Robert Scott, Butler.
Henry Althouse, Westmoreland.
James Thorman, Mercer.

The Convention resolved that their Address, &c. should be published in the Democratic papers of the State; and as our paper is not of that character, the Federalists of this County will have to look for them somewhere else than in the Sentinel, if they feel any desire to see "the dynasty of '98" dressed up in bug-bear style, to frighten into a support of Gen. Jackson. *Adams Sent.*

FINANCES OF PENNSYLVANIA.
Summary of the statement of the Receipts at the State Treasury, for the year commencing the first day of December, 1826, and ending the 30th day of November, 1827.
Lands and land office fees, \$73,867 70
Auction commissions, 20,900 00
Auction duties, 142,928 84
Dividends on bank stock, 76,289 00
Dividends on bridge and turnpike stock, 15,940 00
Tax on bank dividends, 23,466 34
Tax on offices, 8,453 97
Fees, secretary of state's office, 2,419 60
Tavern licences, 39,218 13
Duties on dealers in foreign merchandise, 39,493 07
Chandize, 4,991 704
State maps, 1,790 39
Collateral inheritances, 1,516 20
Militia and exempt fines, 2,040 33
Escheats, 17,577 60
U. States, interest on advances in the late war, 1,110,250 00
Loans and premiums on loans, 7,630 20
Old debts and Miscellaneous, 1,588,757 12
Balance in the Treasury, 1st December, 1826, 155,022 054
Total, \$1,743,779 18

Summary Statement of the payments at the Treasury for the year commencing the first day of December, 1826, and ending the 30th day of November, 1827.
Internal Improvements, \$1,083,735 974
Expenses of Government, 202,127 24
Militia Expenses, 26,666 754
Pensions and Gratuities, 24,330 684
Education, Deaf and Dumb Institution, &c, 20,946 02
Penitentiary at Philadelphia, 39,124 09
Penitentiary at Pittsburgh, 15,716 56
Conveying Convicts, 296 664
Interest on Loans, 89,438 97
Commissioners of the Internal improvement Fund, 47,764 754
Pennsylvania Claimants, 9,132 02
State maps, 2,611 454
House of Refuge, 5,000 00
United States, 3,238 46
Miscellaneous, 5,551 664
Total, \$1,575,881 304
Balance in the Treasury 1st December, 1827, 267,897 854
Total, \$1,743,779 18

Internal Improvement.—By the list we have just completed, of Canals and Rail Roads in the U. States, it appears that there are 2550 miles of Canal completed, or in a forward state; there are 1024 miles more projected; and which, it is believed, will soon be commenced, forming a line of Canals equal to the distance from this city to England.—There are 544 miles of Rail Road contemplated, and 23 miles completed or commenced.
Though not to be compared with the foregoing works, it is no small matter to say, that there are, at this time, fifty miles of iron pipes, for the conveyance of Schuylkill water, laid in this City. [Penn. (Phila.) Gaz.]

A bill has passed both houses of the Legislature of Virginia, authorizing a Convention for a revision of the Constitution of that state. This measure, we are informed, has been earnestly pressed for nearly or quite forty years. A principal object in the revision, is to extend the right of suffrage, and break down the formidable aristocracy which now governs that state. None but freeholders are now allowed to vote; and they can vote in every county in which they have a freehold. As our cousin of Roanoke has declared that he would rather live in Siberia, than in a state where other than freeholders were allowed to vote, or where the people were permitted to ballot instead of giving in their votes viva voce, (as they do in Virginia,) we may expect that he will shortly take leave for Siberia, or some other equally delightful country. *Fred.*

Suicide.—About three weeks since, near Clingerstown, Schuylkill county, Penn. a Mrs. Mower put a period to her existence, by hanging herself in her garret with a part of a pigeon net. A few days afterwards, in Upper Mahony, a neighbor and acquaintance of Mrs. M. named Mrs. Kehler, after rejoicing at the fate of the former, ran to her spring house and performed the same deed by hanging herself with a cord.—Both were partially deranged, and about 46 years, and leave husbands and families.

Charcoal.—Although the deaths produced by the fumes of Charcoal have repeatedly occurred, yet no warning seems to be taken, and no precaution to be adopted. We are told, under the date of Woodbury, (N. J.) Jan. 2d, that some two weeks since, a vessel from Salem county was oystering in Delaware Bay, and that, in the evening, one of the persons on board, Zebulon Som-

ers, lighted a charcoal fire in the cabin, and laid himself down to sleep. A short time afterwards, another of the hands went into the cabin with the same intent. After laying some time, and feeling the oppressiveness of the air of the room, without knowing the cause, he got up and went on deck. After a short time he returned to the cabin with a light, and found poor Somers a corpse! The deceased was a respectable man, and has left a wife and two children to mourn this unlooked-for affliction.

A new mode of administering medicine is now rapidly gaining ground in Germany. Instead of the large doses prescribed in this country, very minute quantities are given, and as it seems, frequently with good effect. So small a quantity of blue pill as the 50th part of a grain is sometimes administered; and of sulphate of quinine—a medicine of which the ordinary dose here is three or four grains—1-20th part of the grain is ordered. It is difficult to conceive how so little medicine produces a sensible effect; but if it is really found to answer, the practice must be very beneficial to debilitated persons who are in this country frequently sent speedily to the grave by medicine.

A thorough going Jackson man.—A hero of the West being lately in Raleigh, astonished the North Carolinians not a little by proclaiming his unheeded composition and powers. "I am," said he, "half horse, half alligator, with a small touch of the snapping turtle; but that's quite common where I came from. I can ride upon a streak of lightning, whip my weight in wild cats, and if any gentleman pleases, for a twenty dollar bill he may throw in a panther. I can leap the Ohio, wade the Mississippi, and thrash any man opposed to Jackson."

A man named William Kilby, a teacher of English grammar, upon "a new and improved method," not finding as many pupils as he wished, gave up the business altogether, and blew his brains out with a pistol, in the most deliberate and calculating manner, at Fredericksburg, Va.

We observe in the Warren Gazette, the following notice by the printer of that paper:—"Dry stove-wood wanted immediately at this Office, in payment for papers. Don't fetch logs that the Devil can't split."

We mean Printer's Devil, not Lucifer.

LONDON, Nov. 10.
The following is an account of the viands consumed yesterday at the lord mayor's dinner.
200 turkeys of turtle, 60 dishes of fowls, 35 roasted capons, 35 roasted pullets, 30 pigeon pies, 10 sirloins of beef, 50 hams, ornamented; 40 tongues, 2 barons of beef, 10 rounds of beef, 50 raised French pies, 60 dishes mince pies, 46 marrow puddings, 25 tourtes of preserves, 25 apple and damson tarts, 90 marbree jellies, 59 blanc manges, 10 Chantilly baskets, 4 fruit baskets, 35 dishes shell-fish, 4 do. prawns, 4 lobster salads, 60 dishes vegetables, 50 salads.
Removes.—50 roasted turkeys, 30 leverets, 30 pheasants, 2 dishes pea fowl, 24 geese, 50 dishes of partridges.
Desert.—200 lbs. of pine apples, 100 dishes of hot house grapes, 200 ice-creams, 60 dishes of apples, 60 dishes pears, 50 Savoy cakes ornamented, 20 dishes walnuts, 75 do. dried fruits and preserves, 55 dishes rout cakes, 20 do. filberts, 20 do. preserved ginger, 4 do. brandy cherries.

Emigration of Free Blacks to Ohio.—A committee of the Legislature of Ohio has made a report on this subject, which grows in interest as the emigration of this unhappy class of people to that State becomes more numerous. The proportion of crime among them, as compared with the whites, is as eight to one. Virginia, which requires manumitted slaves to leave her territory, lets loose a great mass of them on Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan; and, while these States thus serve as a drain for the worst part of her population, she, and her sister slave-holding States may not so much feel the pressure of Slavery, nor be compelled to adopt a vigorous policy on the subject. Ohio is desirous to preserve her borders from the taint; and not to see her white population supplanted, and her representation in Congress, consequently, made proportionably less. Many of her citizens came thither to avoid this very curse of slavery. The Report considers the experiment of Liberia a laudable one, no longer of doubtful success, and recommends aid to be given towards it by the State Legislature, and that Congress be petitioned also to assist the objects of the Colonization Society. *Balt. Amer.*

A new Administration paper, entitled the "Pennsylvania Intelligencer," has been established at Harrisburg.



The Sentinel.

GETTYSBURG, JAN. 16.

A stranger, apparently about 45 years of age, of genteel appearance, came to Mrs. Winrott's Inn, in this town, on Monday morning last, and complaining of indisposition, was shewn a room—where he remained during the day—and, it is supposed, took a quantity of opium, as some of the article was found in his pocket. He was discovered in an insensible state in the evening; and every means were used to relieve him in vain—he died in a few hours. There was nothing about him to lead to a discovery of his name, or whence he came. He had stated he had traded to New Orleans. In his hat were some paintings, and in his pocket-book were written these lines—
Let me live, and let me die,
And never a stone tell where I lie.

We shall next week conclude Mr. CLAY's address—to make room for a considerable portion of which, we have this week published a supplement containing advertisements. We have never read any document, which carries such complete conviction with it. It is backed by testimony which cannot be impeached—not the least of which, is that of the good Lafayette—part of which will be found embodied in the Address, near the latter part of what is contained in this day's paper. We have heard even a Jacksonian exclaim—
"We will have to give up the Bargain and Sale business—and depend solely upon sounding the praises of Gen. Jackson."

At the celebration of the 8th in Carlisle, the following Toast was given:
James Wilson, our Member of Congress, but not our Representative: A political traitor; we have no confidence in the man. His insulted constituents will, at the next election, pass a just sentence of condemnation upon him.

We are astonished to find men of character giving utterance to sentiments such as the above. If Mr. Wilson would pay attention to the will of his constituents so far as it has been expressed, he would be, as he is, in favor of the re-election of Mr. Adams. Such toasts hurt him not.

The Editor of the Compiler acknowledges that Mr. ADAMS will have a majority in this County. What will our friend, of the Lancaster Journal, say to this?

The Election for State Treasurer, took place on the 8th inst. and ALEXANDER MAHON, Esq. Speaker of the Senate, was chosen on the first ballot: The vote was for

A. Mahon,	78
Wm. Clark,	43
R. M. Crain,	4

Mr. CLARK, the late Treasurer, was said to be an excellent officer—but he was unfortunately opposed to the election of Gen. Jackson—and this independence of opinion could not be countenanced by a Jacksonian Legislature.

The next morning, Mr. Mahon resigned his situation as Speaker; and Mr. STURGEON, of Fayette County, was chosen, after five balloting, by the following vote:

Sturgeon,	17
Hawkins,	13
Herbert,	1

The Election in Cumberland & Perry, to fill Mr. Mahon's seat, as Member of the Senate, will be held on the 29th inst.

Congress—has been busily engaged in the discussion of a resolution to have a painting of the battle of New Orleans executed and placed in the Rotunda of the Capitol. Various propositions to include other distinguished battles of the late war in the resolution, were voted down—and the matter remained undecided, at the last advice.

There is nothing of interest from our Legislature.

At a meeting of the friends of Gen. Jackson, at Lebanon, Pa. there were chosen One President, Eight Vice Presidents, Six Secretaries, One Assistant Secretary, and Thirty-six to compose a Committee to draft an Address and Resolutions.—How ridiculous!

Dr. JOSEPH KENT has been re-elected Governor of Maryland—having 80 votes out of 94, of the Legislature.

The majority of Members in the Ohio Legislature, in favor of the Administration, is ascertained to be 28.

Mr. Chilton, the member of Congress from the late Dr. Young's district, in Kentucky, who, from his own account, is "a little tip with the snapping turtle," passed through this place last Wednesday on his way to Washington, to take his seat. His majority over Mr. Calhoun is said to be 83 votes. *Hagerstown Torch Light.*

The Legislature of Delaware assembled on Tuesday the 1st inst. The Senate elected Dr. JOHN BRISTOL, Speaker, and after several unsuccessful trials to elect a Clerk, adjourned to next day. The balloting stood, four for Mr. Ball, and four for Mr. Marim.

In the House of Representatives, 20 members appeared, and being equally divided on the Presidential question, could not agree in the choice of a Speaker, and have adjourned sine die. *Id.*

South America.—Intelligence has been received at New-York, from Havana, that the King of Spain has acknowledged the Independence of South America. A letter from a respectable gentleman at Havana, dated the 24th of December, says that the report was generally believed at that place.

Pittsburg, Jan. 2. *City Election.*—Administration Triumph.—After a warm contest yesterday, the friends of the Administration succeeded in electing their whole Ticket for Select and Common Councils. Late last night it was ascertained that the majority for the Adams ticket for Select Council is 130, and for Common Council is 138. [886 votes polled.]

We asserted some time ago that Pittsburg would give an administration majority. We have not been deceived. The Jacksonites were for two weeks engaged in forming their ticket and organizing their forces, and announced on the morning of the election that it was a Jackson and Administration contest, and carried it on as such until the polls closed. They cannot now, by any subterfuge, alter the complexion of the result—they have been signally defeated, and know and feel their weakness in Pittsburg. We have commenced the year well, and shall go on prosperously.

In 1824 Mr. Adams received only 18 votes in Pittsburg, the metropolis of Western Pennsylvania, but at the election for Councils held in this city on the 1st of January, 1824, the Adams ticket was carried by a handsome majority. *Statesman.*

TRENTON, (N. J.) Jan. 5.

The present season has been wonderfully characterized by frequent and copious rains, and the earth instead of being frost bound, as during the last year at the same date, has been buried in a heavy harvest of mud. Our friends, who have tender toes, owing to a visitation of the gout, or some such unnatural ailment, have now no need to complain, as the humid earth is as grateful as velvet to their feet, and yields its softest sympathies in favor of their feelings. Our streets too, are in fine condition for walking, and the passers along them seem so proud of the peculiar advantages they afford, that they carry with them, wherever they go, a part of the soil of which they are composed. The professors of the art of blacking, thrive by the seasonable introduction of so much profitable employment, and laugh mechanically as by the skillful application of their brushes, they place a pair of mirrors on every man's feet. Parlor carpets, too, are neatly appointed with the unction from the earth, and housemaids have a ready reckoning to make each day, with the object of their solicitude and care. Nevertheless, all things go on softly, and it is pleasant to have plenty of moisture in a season when so many misdeeds are made. *American.*

From Colombia.—Accounts from Maracaiibo, state that a terrible Earthquake was felt at Bogota, and its neighborhood, on the 16th of November; which left half of the houses of the city uninhabitable, and injured all the churches but one. It continued for more than 24 hours.

New-York, Jan. 3.

Painful Occurrence.—Mr. Oliver G. Kane, Secretary of the National Insurance Company, in Wall street, put a period to his life last night, by shooting himself through the head with a pistol. The ball entered at one ear and passed out at the other, and lodged in the wall. He took a room yesterday forenoon at one of our public Hotels, shut himself up, and first made an attempt upon his life by taking laudanum, but it failed in the effect intended. About 3 o'clock this morning, it is supposed, he resorted to the pistol to accomplish his object. At a late hour this forenoon, Mr. Kane not having left his room, the door being fastened inside, and no one answering to the calls made, it was at length determined to force open the door, when the lifeless body was discovered in bed with the head mangled in a shocking manner, the pistol lying on the bed beside it.

Jan. 4.—The Coroner's inquest which was held yesterday upon the body of Mr. Oliver G. Kane, returned a verdict, that the deceased came to his death from the ball of a pistol, fired by himself. The inducement to commit the fatal deed, may perhaps, be inferred, from his having left a slip of paper in the office of the National Insurance Company, of which he was Secretary, on which he had written the following: "My fate may be read in the tragedy of the Gamesher." O. G. K.

It is somewhat remarkable, that his predecessor in the same office, committed suicide some two or three years since. Mr. Kane was a young man of very respectable parentage and connexions, and universally esteemed. He has been married only two years, and left a most accomplished and amiable wife, and an infant child, whose affliction at this melancholy bereavement is almost insupportable. *N. Y. Post.*

From the Albany Argus. DREADFUL ACCIDENT.

On Friday last an accident occurred at Cooperstown, at the execution of Levi Kelly, for the murder of Abraham Spafard, which has no parallel in the history of accidents on such occasions.

A very great concourse of persons had assembled to witness the execution, and a platform had been erected by Mr. Griffen, keeper of the hotel, for the accommodation of spectators. The platform, which was a sort of amphitheatre, was built near the scaffold, upon upright posts placed in the ground. It was of considerable length and width, and was crowded with people. It is estimated that 2000 persons were upon it. Owing to the inclemency of the weather, nearly an equal number had assembled under it. When Kelly was taken from prison, and surrounded by the Sheriff and the guard, was approaching the scaffold, the crowd upon the platform instinctively leaned forward to see the prisoner and the ceremony, when the entire mass moved forward, and fell to the ground, carrying with it all the occupants, and crushing such beneath it as could not escape. Fortunately its course was horizontal; had it been direct, hundreds must have been immediately killed. As it was, report states variously the death of from five to ten persons. Mr. Tracy, the engraver, was instantly killed. Mr. Williams died the same evening. A woman and child were also killed. More than this, we have no knowledge of, except by report. Many were wounded; and several so severely, that it was not believed they would survive. In the midst of the confusion caused by this disaster, Kelly was executed. He met his fate with a sullen indifference.

From the Reports made to the war department, by the pension agents in the several states, it appears that 443 revolutionary and 48 invalid pensioners, have died during the year preceding the 4th September, 1827. This is exclusive of Delaware, Virginia, East Tennessee, Ohio, Louisiana, Alabama, Michigan, and the District of Columbia, from which no reports have been made. *Repub.*

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 12.

The accounts which have just reached here from Mexico, through the channel of Spanish letters, are gloomy in the extreme. The law of banishment had been generally adopted in the Mexican states, and the general government had either openly or tacitly concurred. In consequence, twelve hundred Spaniards were preparing to leave the capital. In the city of Guadalupe, the Spaniards had been very roughly handled by the mob. Two hundred Spaniards would embark in a few days from Vera Cruz, in American vessels, for New York and New Orleans. They bring with them about half a million of dollars.

Matrimony.—In a statistical return from one of the departments of France, it is stated that three brothers, living in that department, had had among them no fewer than fifteen wives.

The Secretary of the Treasury's warm recommendations of *Internal Improvement*, and the encouragement of *Domestic Manufactures* have confounded the opposition Editors, and left them scarcely a single thing to carp at. It was almost cruel to put so speedy an end to their affected regrets that Mr. Adams had not particularly recommended those measures to the fostering care of government. What they will turn their attention to next it is not easy to divine. The flourishing condition of the Revenue—the immense amount of the public debt paid off under Mr. Adams' administration without subjecting any person to extra taxation; and the prosperous condition of general affairs, leave them without a pretext for complaint. Verily, they are in a lamentable situation, for Mr. Adams has been so wicked as to have perpetrated no sins either of omission or commission, and they will be compelled of necessity to "bite their thumbs" for lack of something more profitable to do. *Marylander.*

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman at Washington.

"The position of the two great parties here, is not unlike that of belligerent armies, who
"Sleep upon the Swords,
"Their fevered hands must grasp in waking."

The surface of things is tranquil, but the bosom of the political waters is turbid and bitter. The opposition is quiet, because they know not what profitable use to make of the power they find themselves possessed of. The government, triply shielded by the armour of talents, integrity and patriotism, is officially unassailable.

The blows of the enemy are therefore suspended until they can discover some place to plant them with any prospect of effect. Mr. Adams pursues his course with the great interests of the country steadfastly in view, and turns neither to the right hand for 'golden opinions,' or to the left to evade responsibility. Mr. Clay, than whom there is not a more foully slandered and persecuted man in America, will soon stand before the nation, redeemed from the slightest suspicion of having in the late Presidential election, been influenced by any considerations but those of high and ennobling patriotism.

Nothing has been said or done, in relation to a successor to Mr. Gallatin, and perhaps our relations at that court, do not require that an appointment should be immediately made."

We mentioned, a day or two since, that the House of Representatives of the State of Georgia had nominated Wm. H. Crawford as a candidate for the Vice Presidency at the ensuing election. We learned, yesterday, that the Senate of the same State refused to concur in the nomination, not deeming it advisable to make any nomination for that office.—*Nat. Int.*

At Bremen there is a wine cellar, called the Store, where five hogsheads of Rhenish wine have been preserved since the year 1725. These five hogsheads cost 1200 francs. Had this sum been put to compound interest, each hogshead would now be worth above a thousand millions of money; a bottle of this precious wine would cost 21,799,480 francs, and a single wine glass 2,723,808 francs.

The Monroe (N. York) Republican says: "Mr. Edward McGregor, of Fredonia, Chataqua county, was found a few mornings since lying insensible in his fire-place, one side, one shoulder, and a part of his back being burnt to a crisp. He came to his senses shortly after being taken up out of the chimney, and said he got up in the night, made a fire, took a dram, and sat down in a chair, from which he fell into the fire, and was unable to get out. He died in 24 hours after he was found. He had for some time been subject to habits of intemperance. It is dreadful to view the ravages of fevers, the small-pox, plague, &c. but to us they excite less gloom and regret, than the progress of that dreadful evil, the use of ardent spirits.

New York Election.—We have received information from a most respectable source, on which the utmost confidence can be placed; that a vessel from Tuckerton, New Jersey, was lying at the wharf in New York during the election in that city; that nine of the men on board of her, who live in New Jersey, at the pressing entreaties of some persons in New York, were induced to vote the Jackson ticket; and that each of them did actually vote it in three different wards of the city, making twenty-seven illegal votes from on board a single vessel. Our informant pledges himself for the truth of the above account, which he says can be established by positive testimony. *N. Y. Tr. Am.*

Snelson, the Bank robber, it appears has not been taken, as was represented.

THE NEXT
COTILLION PARTY
Will be held at Mr. Gourlay's, on
Thursday Evening next, the 17th inst.
THE COMMITTEE

Prizes! Prizes! Prizes!!!

THE public are respectfully reminded, that the 10th Class Union Canal LOTTERY draws on Wednesday next, the 23d inst.

CAPITAL PRIZE \$25,000!
Which may be had for 810
Only think of that—"810,000 for 810!"
A few Tickets and Shares are yet for Sale at

DILL'S,
South Baltimore-street, next door to B. Gilbert's Tavern—where those who would wish to have some of the Fish to be caught on that day, are invited to call and buy a Hook.
Jan. 16.

TRIAL LIST.
JANUARY TERM, 1828.

Elizabeth Yetts	vs John & Susan's Ucar.
Jacob Fissell	vs Abraham Troutle
Samuel Dearloff	vs Jacob Hildebrand
Peter Stem	vs George Oyster
Lewis Sell's Adm'r	vs Andrew Hull
Sophia Esbeck	vs Myers & Dearloff
Hirsch & Wierman	vs Michael Buck, et al.
John Sarbaugh	vs Adam Diffendal
Same	vs David Diffendal
Commonwealth	vs George L. Shriver
George Himes	vs Jacob's Executors
Peter Gulp & others	vs Rife's Executors
John Armstrong	vs Wm. McCurdy

Notice is hereby given
To the Heirs and Legal Representatives of
BARBARA GALT.

LATE of Frederick county, Maryland, deceased, to wit: Abner Galt, Elizabeth, (intermarried with Michael Dysert), Rebecca, (intermarried with Alexander Ewing), and Polly, who was married to John Dysert (since dead),—that an INQUEST will be held, on Wednesday the 6th of February next, on the premises, viz. on Two Lots of Ground, in Littlestown, Adams county, Pennsylvania, to make partition of the said land to and among the Heirs and Legal Representatives of said deceased, or as many of them as the same will accommodate, if the same will admit of such partition, without prejudice to or spoiling the whole; otherwise, to value and appraise the whole, undivided, according to the form of the Act of Assembly in such cases made and provided.

PHILIP HEAGY, Sheriff.
Jan. 8.

Tract Depository

THE public is respectfully informed, that the Tract Society of Philadelphia has established a Depository at Gettysburg, in the shop of Mr. Buehler, Apothecary, where their interesting little publications can be had, at the Philadelphia prices, by Individuals or Auxiliary Societies.
Nov. 27.

Conveyancing.

THE Subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he will attend to the business of CONVEYANCING, at his Office in South Baltimore-street, next door to B. Gilbert's Tavern, where Deeds, Mortgages, Releases, Bonds, &c. will be drawn with neatness & despatch.
ISAIAH DILL.
Gettysburg, July 31.

JUST PUBLISHED, AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE, price 10 cents.
A PAMPHLET, entitled
Drunkennes excludes from Heaven.

A Discourse on 1st Cor. vi. 10—by
D. McCONAUGHY, A. M. Pastor of the Presbyterian Congregation, Gettysburg.
Oct. 9.

VALUABLE MEDICINE
For Coughs, Consumptions, and Asthmias.

THIS Elixir is offered to the public as possessing virtues peculiarly adapted to the present prevailing disorders of the breast & lungs, leading to consumption. A timely use of these drops may be considered a certain cure in most cases of Consumption, Coughs, Influenza, Hooping Cough, Pain in the Side, Difficulty of Breathing, Want of Sleep arising from debility, and in Spasmodic Asthmias it is singularly efficacious. A particular attention to the directions accompanying each bottle is necessary.

Sold wholesale and retail, by O. & S. Crosby, Columbus, Ohio, and agents of their appointing throughout the United States, Canada, &c.
Each bottle contains 45 doses: price \$1.

FOR SALE BY
Samuel H. Buehler,
who also keeps constantly on hand
A QUANTITY OF

DRUGS & MEDICINES,
which he will sell low for CASH,
Gettysburg, Feb. 27, 1827.

Gen. Jackson testified that he did not know that a friend or the friends of Mr. Clay ever made any proposition to the friends of Gen. Jackson, respecting the election of Mr. Adams as President in any way, or as respecting Gen. Jackson not putting Mr. Adams into the seat of Secretary of State in case he (Jackson) should be elected President. Neither am I acquainted with a friend of Mr. Clay that would consent to be an agent in such a degrading transaction. Nor can I admit that the friends of Mr. Clay had so contemptible an opinion of each other or of Mr. Clay, as to suppose that the appointment or non-appointment of any man to that office would influence them in the discharge of an important public duty.

Mr. Sloan declares, "that I have always supposed myself in the entire confidence of all Mr. Clay's supporters and friends, who were members of Congress at the time of the Presidential election, and that I have no hesitation in saying that I never heard the most distant insinuation from any of them that they would vote for Gen. Jackson, if there was any prospect of choosing either of the other candidates. That any of the friends of Mr. Clay in Congress ever made any proposition of conditions, on which their votes would depend, to the friends of Gen. Jackson or any other person, I do not believe." "And as to Mr. Clay's accepting an appointment under him, they would to a man most certainly have opposed it. I judge of this from the opinion which I know they entertained of Gen. Jackson's want of capacity, and the fact that it was not until some time after the choice of Mr. Adams, that they agreed to advise Mr. Clay to accept of the office he now holds." In short I feel confident that the whole is a vile and infamous falsehood, such as honorable men would not resort to, more especially after having upon full consultation and deliberate consideration declined an investigation of the whole matter before a Committee of the House of Representatives.

Mr. Wright states, "I can only say sincerely and equivocally, that I do not know or believe that any proposition of the kind mentioned as from Gen. Jackson, was ever made to the friends of Gen. Jackson by the friends of Mr. Clay or any of them; and that I am wholly ignorant of any conditions of any sort being proposed to any one by the friends of Mr. Clay, on a compliance with which their vote was made to depend."

Mr. Vinton is equally explicit. He says, "having been one of the friends of Mr. Clay who voted for Mr. Adams, I cheerfully avail myself of this opportunity to say, that I have no knowledge whatever of the above mentioned proposition or any other proposition having been made to Gen. Jackson or any of his friends, by Mr. Clay or any of his friends as a condition upon which his or their vote was to be given to Gen. Jackson for the Presidency." He subjoins that "It was well known to my constituents for many months previous to the late Presidential election that, after Mr. Clay, Mr. Adams was my next choice among the distinguished individuals who were then before the people of the United States as candidates for that exalted station."

Mr. McLean declares, "that no such proposition was ever made within my knowledge, nor have I any cause to believe that conditions of any sort were made at any time by the friends of Mr. Clay to any person, on a compliance with which their vote was made to depend."

Mr. Whittlesey avers that "I do not know and believe that any proposition was ever made by any of Mr. Clay's friends to those of Gen. Jackson, on the morning of the Presidential election, or at any other time, having any bearing on the candidate to be selected from the three returned to the House, nor do I know or believe that any conditions of any sort were proposed by the friends of Mr. Clay to any person, on a compliance with which their vote was made to depend; but I do believe that the assertion made by Gen. Jackson as reported by a highly respectable Virginian, and all of the charges of a like character, imputing either to Mr. Adams or to Mr. Clay, or to their friends, any improper, inconsistent, corrupt or fraudulent conduct, on that interesting and momentous occasion, are base slanders, known to be such by those who put them in circulation."

Mr. Bartley expresses the belief in justice to Gen. Jackson, that he never made the declaration alluded to by Mr. Beverly, "For the General was there when the election took place, and must inevitably have known that such a statement would carry falsehood on the very face of it." He adds "I was in the House, I believe every day of that session, at which the President was elected; and have no hesitation in saying, that so far from making any proposition or overture, were the friends of Mr. Clay, in favor of the General, that

had the friends of the General made such a proposition we should have considered it an indignity offered to our integrity and understanding."

Mr. Patterson is brief but pointed. He says: "I frankly state to you that if any such proposition as you state was made by the friends of Mr. Clay to those of Gen. Jackson, I had no knowledge of it, and I was one of the friends of Clay. I therefore believe the report to be without an honest foundation."

In passing from the testimony of the delegation from Ohio to that of Kentucky, we shall find it to be no less irresistible and decisive in negating the declaration of Gen. Jackson, communicated to the public through Mr. Beverly. The Kentucky delegation consisted of twelve members; eight of whom, Mr. Trimble, Mr. F. Johnson, Gen. Metcalfe, Mr. Letcher, Mr. Buckner, Mr. Thompson, Mr. White, and myself, voted for Mr. Adams. From six of them, statements have been received. That from Mr. White has not reached this city; but I am justified in stating that he, has repeatedly, within his district after his return to Kentucky, borne unqualified testimony to the falsehood of all charges of corruption in the election, and especially to the propriety of my conduct; and I have no doubt that he will whenever called upon repeat the same testimony.

Mr. Trimble says, "I do not know of my own knowledge, nor have I been informed by others, that offers, propositions, or overtures such as was spoken of by Gen. Jackson in his letter to Beverly, or similar thereto, or of any kind whatever, were made by Mr. Adams or his friends, or Mr. Clay or his friends, to Gen. Jackson or his friends. I do not know, nor do I believe that Mr. Adams or his friends made overtures or offers, directly or indirectly, to Mr. Clay or his friends to make him Secretary of State, if he and his friends would unite in aid of the election of Mr. Adams. Nor do I know or believe that any pledge or promise of any kind was made by Mr. Adams or his friends to Mr. Clay or his friends, to procure his aid in the election."

"I never heard from Mr. Clay, or any of his friends, or any one else, that he was willing to vote for Gen. Jackson, if the General would say, or any of his friends for him, that Mr. Adams should be continued Secretary of State. Nor do I know or believe that Mr. Clay ever expressed a willingness, or any of his friends for him, to support or vote for Gen. Jackson, if he could obtain the office of Secretary of State under him; nor do I believe Mr. Clay would have taken office under him if he had been elected." I shall hereafter have occasion to notice other parts of the letter of Mr. Trimble from which the preceding extract has been taken.

Mr. F. Johnson states in his answer to Dr. Watkins, "I have no hesitation in answering your enquiries. After writing the above extract, you say to me, 'If such a proposition were ever made by the friends of Mr. Clay to those of Gen. Jackson, it must have been known to many persons, and the fact may be ascertained. May I ask the favor of you to inform me whether you know or believe any such proposition was ever made, or whether conditions of any sort were made by the friends of Mr. Clay to any person on compliance with which their vote was made to depend?'"

"To the first branch of the enquiry, my answer is that I have no knowledge of any such proposition, nor do I believe that any such was made. To the second I answer that I neither know of, nor do I believe that any conditions of any sort were made by the friends of Mr. Clay to any person on compliance with which their vote was made to depend."

Gen. Metcalfe, with his characteristic firmness and frankness, says: "I have to state that I never heard or thought of such a proposition until the letter of the highly respectable Virginian appeared in the public prints." He proceeds, "As one of the friends of Mr. Clay I enter the most solemn protest against the right of the General, through his organ the highly respectable Virginian, or otherwise, to say that I would have assisted in making him President on the conditions stated. On the contrary, if I could have been made to believe that General Jackson would not have offered to Mr. Adams the place which he had filled with so much ability under Mr. Monroe, that belief would have constituted in my mind a strong additional objection to the General's success." "If it is intended to import the belief that Mr. Clay's friends were desirous of obtaining the appointment for him to the exclusion of Mr. Adams or of any other person, I can assure it is a base and infamous assault upon the motives and honor of Gen. Adams."

I am concerned or believe, of those who did not choose to support him for the Presidency." "In reply to your second enquiry, I have to say that if conditions of any sort were ever made by the friends of Mr. Clay to any person, on a compliance with which their vote was made to depend, I know nothing of it."

Judge Letcher, the only member of Congress who boarded in the same house with me, during the session at which the Presidential election was made, testifies: "I know of no such proposition or insinuation, nor have I a knowledge of any fact or circumstance which would induce me to believe that Mr. Clay's friends, or any of them, ever made such a proposition to the friends of Gen. Jackson."

Mr. Thompson says: "I know of no proposition made by the friends of Mr. Clay to the friends of Gen. Jackson to make him President if he would not select Mr. Adams to the seat of Secretary, and I do not believe a proposition of any kind was ever made, and I expect if the friend of the General should ever speak on the subject, he will be a second Kremer."

Mr. Buckner testifies: "In answer to your enquiries on this subject, I will remark that I have no reason to believe that any such proposition was made. Indeed no proposition of any description relating to the election of President was made, so far as I know or believe, by Mr. Clay's friends to those of Gen. Jackson, or of any other person."

Mr. Scott, the member from Missouri, states that "neither Mr. Adams nor his friends ever made any promises or overtures to me, nor did they hold out to me any inducements of any sort, kind or character whatever, to procure me to vote for Mr. Adams. Nor did Mr. Adams or any of his friends ever say or insinuate who would be placed at the head of the Department of State, or any other department, in the event that Mr. Adams should be elected. Nor do I believe any propositions were made to Mr. Clay or his friends, by Mr. Adams or his friends. If there were I know it not." "I never made to Gen. Jackson or to any of his friends any proposition, in reference to the Presidential election, either as regarded the appointment of Mr. Clay or any other person to office, or the exclusion of Mr. Adams or any other person from office. I was neither spoken to by Mr. Clay, or any of his friends, about making any proposition to Gen. Jackson or his friends of any kind whatever, nor did I ever hear it insinuated or hinted, that any proposition was made or intended to be made, by Mr. Clay or his friends to Gen. Jackson or his friends, or to any other candidate or their friends for or relating to the Presidency. And I do believe, had any proposition been made or intended to have been made by Mr. Clay or his friends, from my intimacy and constant intercourse with them, I should have known or heard thereof."

Messrs. Gurley and Brent were the two members who gave the vote of Louisiana to Mr. Adams. Mr. Gurley declares "that I have no knowledge of any propositions having been made by the friends of Mr. Clay or any of them to the friends of Gen. Jackson or to any person, in relation to the election of President, or the proposition of conditions of any sort, on a compliance with which their vote was made to depend. I believe the charge wholly destitute of truth."

Col. Brent says, "In allusion to the Fayetteville letter, I cannot express the feelings it excited. It is the fabrication of a desperate man, who to obtain his object dares to assert what he knows to be false. You ask me to say, whether I know or believe that such a proposition was ever made, or whether conditions of any sort were proposed by the friends of Mr. Clay to any one, on the compliance with which their vote was made to depend. No honorable man can believe for a moment that such a proposition was ever made, or such a condition stipulated. I was a friend of Mr. Clay's throughout the contest, I was in the confidence of all his friends, and I declare to God that I never heard of such thing until it was asserted by the disappointed adherents of Gen. Jackson. I am not only ignorant of any such arrangements, but do not believe they ever existed."

Thus there is now before the Public the united evidence of the delegation from every Western State whose vote was conferred upon Mr. Adams, except that of Mr. Cook, the Representative from Illinois. A long and lingering illness, terminating in the death of this Gentleman, prevents the submission of his. But it is well known that Mr. Adams was his choice, throughout the whole Presidential canvass. Although there existed between him and myself good will and respectful intercourse, he never was politically nor personally my friend.

Including Mr. White, the public has the evidence of twenty different members of Congress, embracing all my friends, from the Western States, who voted for Mr. Adams. Their attention

was chiefly directed, in the preparation of their respective statements, to the Fayetteville letter, and it is to them that their testimony principally applies. On that point they all concur, in pronouncing the most unqualified negative; and, on other points, several of them are not less explicit. Is it credible, is it consistent with the ordinary operations of human nature, that these Gentlemen, without any personal interest or motive whatever, should have first basely given their concurrence to dishonorable overtures, for my sole benefit, and then should unanimously agree in falsifying themselves?

In the published circular which, in March, 1825, I addressed to my constituents, I remarked, "at that early period" (early in November, 1824) "I stated to Dr. Drake, one of the professors in the medical school of Transylvania University, and to John J. Crittenden, Esq. of Frankfort, my determination to support Mr. Adams in preference to Gen. Jackson." I did not, at that time, recollect, nor do I probably now, all the occasions on which I expressed, in conversation, my opinion of the unfitness of Gen. Jackson for the Presidency, and my preference of either of the other candidates. I remembered distinctly the conversation I had held with Dr. Drake and John J. Crittenden, Esq. and therefore referred to them. In several instances, similar conversations have been since brought to my recollection by Gentlemen with whom, or in whose presence they occurred; and it is from a voluntary and friendly communication of the purport of them, that I am now enabled to lay before the public a considerable portion of the mass of testimony on that particular topic which is now presented.

This testimony establishes that, on various occasions and times, beginning in Kentucky as early as about the 1st of October, 1824, and continued in the City of Washington, down to the period when my determination to vote for Mr. Adams was generally known in this city, I uniformly expressed my conviction of Gen. Jackson's want of qualification, and my fixed resolution not to vote for him, if I were called upon to give a vote. These sentiments, long cherished, were deliberately expressed, to Gentlemen of the highest respectability, most of them my personal and particular friends, in all of whose estimation I must have stood dishonored, if I had voted for General Jackson contrarily to my declared purpose. This purpose was avowed immediately on my arrival here after the termination of the journey. David Trimble, Esq. states that, about the 1st of October 1824, he held a conversation with me at Frankfort, in Kentucky, on the subject and prospects of the pending election, which he details minutely, and that, in the course of it, I said, "that I could not, consistently with my principles, vote for Gen. Jackson, under any possible circumstances." I urged to him all the objections which weighed on my mind, and which have been so often stated, and especially that which is founded upon Gen. Jackson's possession of military pretension only. And, in reference to an objection which Mr. Trimble understood me as entertaining against Mr. Adams, growing out of the negotiations at Ghent, Mr. Trimble states that I remarked that it had been "greatly magnified by the friends of his competitors" "for electioneering purposes;" "that it ought have no influence in the vote which he might be called upon to give; that if he was weak enough to allow his personal feeling to influence his public conduct, there would be no change in his mind on that account, because he was on much worse terms with Gen. Jackson about the Seminole war, than he could ever be with Mr. Adams about the treaty of Ghent; that in the election of a Chief Magistrate for the Union, he would endeavor to disregard all private feelings, and look entirely to the interests of the Country and the safety of its institutions."

It appears from the letter of Mr. Robert Trimble (one of the associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States) which accompanies that of Mr. D. Trimble, that the latter had avowed to the former, as early as February, or March, 1824, his preference of Mr. Adams to either of the three candidates who were actually returned to the House of Representatives.

Col. Davidson (the Treasurer of the State of Kentucky, and a man of unblemished honor, and unquestionable veracity) states, that, during a visit which I made to Frankfort, in the fall of 1824, and he thinks only a few days prior to my departure from Kentucky, to attend Congress, (it must therefore have been early in November, as I left home before or about the tenth of that month,) he had a conversation with me about the then pending Presidential election, in the course of which he remarked, that I would have some difficulty to encounter in making a selection amongst the candidates, if I should be excluded from the House. To which I replied: "I suppose not much;

in that event I will endeavor to do my duty faithfully." He adds that I stated, in the course of the conversation: "I cannot conceive of any event that can possibly happen, which could induce me to support the election of Gen. Jackson to the Presidency. For, if I had no other objection, his want of the necessary qualification would be sufficient." These remarks made a strong and lasting impression on Col. Davidson's mind, and when the resolutions were before the Legislature, requesting the delegation to vote for General Jackson, Col. Davidson informed several of his friends of the conversation with me, and that he was convinced I would not support Gen. Jackson. He communicated the substance of this conversation to George Robinson, Esq. the Speaker of the House of Representatives of Kentucky, who concurred with him, that I could not consistently under any circumstances, vote for Gen. Jackson. When the same resolutions were before the Senate, (of which Col. Davidson was then a member,) he rose in his place and opposed them, and among the views which he presented to that body, he stated that all the resolutions which they could pass during the whole session, would not induce me to abandon what I conceived to be my duty; and that he knew I could not concur with the majority of the Legislature on that subject.

John J. Crittenden, Esq. (who is referred to in the circular to my constituents, but whose statement has never before been exhibited to the public,) testifies that, "some time in the fall of 1824, conversing upon the subject of the then pending Presidential election, and speaking in reference to your exclusion from the contest, and to your being called upon to decide and vote between the other candidates who might be returned to the House of Representatives, you declared that you could not, or that it was impossible for you to vote for General Jackson in any event. My impression is, that this conversation took place at Capt. Weisiger's tavern, in this town, [Frankfort, Ky.] not very long before you went on to Congress, in the Fall preceding the last Presidential election, and that the declaration made by you as above stated, was elicited by some intimation that fell from me, of my preference for Gen. Jackson over all the other candidates except yourself."

So unalterably fixed was my resolution prior to my departure from Kentucky. I have no doubt that, in my promiscuous and unreserved intercourse among my acquaintances in that State, others not recollected by me, could bear testimony to the undeviating and settled determination of my mind. It will be now seen that after, and immediately on my arrival at the City of Washington, I adhered to this purpose, and persevered in it until it was executed by the actual deposit of my vote in the ballot box.

In a day or two after I reached the city, and on several other occasions, I had long and unreserved conversations with Mr. Johnston, Senator from Louisiana, to an account of which, as given in his letter in the Appendix, I invite particular attention. The first was on Saturday or Sunday before the commencement of Congress, in 1824, and after I had seen Mr. Crawford. I stated to Mr. Johnston, that notwithstanding all I had heard, I had no idea of his actual condition, and that it was out of the question to think of making him President. We conversed fully on the respective pretensions of Mr. Adams and Gen. Jackson, and after drawing a parallel between them, I concluded by expressing a preference for Mr. Adams, which "turned principally on his talents, and experience in civil affairs." After the return of the votes of Louisiana, and after the resolutions of the General Assembly of Kentucky were received, Mr. Johnston states my adherence to that preference. He concludes by observing "that no fact ever came to my knowledge that could in the slightest degree justify the charge which has been exhibited. On the contrary, I know that your opinion did not undergo any change from the time I first saw you on your return to Washington; that is, prior to the meeting of Congress. During the present Summer, two gentlemen in the State of Mississippi voluntarily told Mr. Johnston that they heard me express a decided preference of Mr. Adams at Lexington, before I left home for Washington."

Although not immediately connected with the main object of this address, I think it proper to refer to a part of Mr. Johnston's letter, as sustaining two several statements, made by me on former occasions. I stated in my address to my constituents, that, if I had received the vote of Louisiana and been one of the three candidates returned, I had resolved, at a time when there was every probability of my receiving it, that I would not allow my name, in consequence of the small number of votes by which it would be carried into the

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be Offered at Public Sale, on the premises, on *Saturday the 2d of February next*, at 1 o'clock,

A LOT OF GROUND,

Situate in Millers-Town, Adams county, adjoining lands of John McKesson and others, on which are erected  a 2-story Log Dwelling-house, weather-boarded, with a Kitchen attached thereto—at present in the occupancy of Andrew Low.

If not sold on said day, it will be offered for Rent, for the term of one year from the 1st of April next

JACOB BUSHEY.

Jan. 8.

ts

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be Offered at Public Sale on *Monday the 28th inst.* on the premises,

A Valuable FARM,

Late the property of *James Marsden*, deceased, situate in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Cornelius Knight, Henry Hemler and others, containing about 160 Acres of Patented Land, with improvements.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M. when attendance will be given, and the terms made known by

THOMAS STEPHENS,

One of the Executors.

Jan. 8.

ts

If not sold on said day, it will be Rented for one year.

Land for Sale.

WILL be offered for Sale at Public Vendue, on the premises, on *Wednesday the 30th day of January inst.*

A VALUABLE TRACT OF PATENTED LAND,

Late the Estate of *Ludwick Waggoner*, dec'd, containing 51½ Acres, with the usual allowance, situate in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, adjoining lands of James Lockhart, John Kuhn and others, on which are erected

 a good Log Dwelling-House, and a double Log Barn and spring house, with several good springs on the place, and an excellent orchard of fruit trees; a proportionable quantity of meadow and woodland—the whole in good repair. Sale will commence at 12 o'clock, M. An indisputable title will be given to the purchaser, clear of all incumbrance.—Attendance will be given and the terms made known by

GEORGE WAGGONER,

LUDWICK SHEELY,

Jan. 8.

ts

TO OUR CREDITORS.

TAKE Notice that we have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth—and they have appointed *Monday the 28th of January inst.*, for the hearing of us and our Creditors at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg.

EDWARD MAYHUGH,
JOHN MAYHUGH.

Jan. 8.

ts

NOTICE.

IN pursuance of an Order of Orphans' Court of Adams county, will be exposed to PUBLIC SALE, on *Saturday the 26th day of January instant*, on the premises,

A Tract of Land,

situate in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, adjoining lands of John Miller, George Himes, George Saltzger and others, containin

89 Acres and 25 Perches, (near measure,) on which are erected a one-story

 **Stone House & Frame BARN.** There are on the premises about 9 acres of woodland, three good orchards, and 15 acres of meadow.

—ALSO—

At the same time and place,

A Lot of Land,

adjoining lands of John Miller and John Albert, containing 1 acre and 143 perches, fronting on the road leading from Hunters-Town to Little-Town, on which are erected a small

 **stone house & log stable.**

The above lands will be sold together or separately, to suit purchasers. To be sold as the Estate of *PETER VANDYKE*, deceased. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M. when attendance will be given, and the terms made known by

CORNELIUS LOTT,

ALBERT VANDYKE,

By the Court,

GEO. ZIEGLER, Clerk.

Jan. 1.

ts

FOR SALE.

A Valuable FARM,

SITUATE in Mountpl't township, Adams county, adjoining lands of the heirs of *Joseph Lindsey*, deceased, Robert Galbreath and others, containing 191 ACRES, more or less, on which are erected a large two-story

 **Brick Dwelling-house,** with a brick Back Building, log Barn, log Stable, Blacksmith shop and Waggon-shed, with an Orchard, &c.; a good Spring. There are about 16 acres of Meadow, and 70 of good Timber.

The terms, which will be moderate, can be ascertained on application to John Hersh, sen. Gettysburg, or Dan'l Longenecker, Straban township. The property will be shewn by Frederick Hoffman, on the premises.

MARTIN KELLER.

July 24.

tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber will give a fair price, in CASH, for

Wheat, Rye & Corn,

At his Mill on Big Conowago Creek, Adams county, near Mummashburg.—Persons wishing to have Merchant-work made, JOHN WALKER, Miller at sa Mill, engages to stand the inspection of Flour made by him.

JONAS ROTH.

Jan. 1.

ts

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be Exposed to Public Sale, on *Wednesday the 23d inst.* at the late residence of Mr. *ANDREW WRAY*, in Menallen township, Adams county, the following Property, viz.:

Horses and Colts, Cows and young Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, 2 Waggon, Ploughs, Harrows, Horse-gears, Wind mill, Wheat, Rye, Oats and Corn by the bushel, together with a quantity of Farming Utensils, and other valuable Property, Clock and Case, Beds and Bedding, 10 or 15 tons of Hay, and a variety of Household and Kitchen Furniture. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock. The terms of sale will be made known, and a credit given.

JAMES WRAY,

C. F. KEENER,

Ex'rs.

Jan. 8.

tv

FOR SALE,

A Valuable Farm,

SITUATE in Hamiltonban township, Adams County, adjoining lands of David Byers, Wm. McClellan and others, containing

173 Acres and 63 Perches

 Of Patented Land, on which are a Dwelling-house, part log and part stone, a new stone bank Barn, a good Spring, with a sufficient quantity of Meadow and Timber-land. A further description is thought unnecessary, as it is presumed no one will purchase without viewing the Farm, which will be shewn by

DAVID WILSON,

One mile from the premises.

Dec. 11.

tf

At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the twenty-sixth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, before Daniel Sheffer & William McClean, Esquires, Judges, &c. assigned, &c. On motion,

The Court grant a Rule

On all the Heirs & Legal Representatives of
Margaret Williamson, deceased, viz: The children of Francis Cassat, dec'd, David, Peter, Francis, Dennis, Bernard, Sarah, Maria, and Elizabeth Cassat; the children of David Cassat, dec'd, Hannah, intermarried with Thomas B. Coleman, David, Sarah, and Isabella Cassat; the children of Peter Cassat, dec'd, Susanna, Peter, and Alexander Cassat; the children of Dennis Cassat, dec'd, Robert and Mary Cassat; Jacob Cassat, Ida Brinkerhoff, and Polly, intermarried with Peter Hulick; or the guardians of such of them as are minors, to be & appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the fourth Monday of January next, to accept or refuse to accept of the Real Estate of said deceased, at the valuation made thereof, agreeably to the Intestate laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,

GEO. ZIEGLER, Clerk.

Dec. 26.

ts

At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the twenty-sixth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven—before Daniel Sheffer, and Wm. McClean, Esqrs. Judges, &c. assigned, &c.

On motion—

The Court Grant a Rule
ON ALL THE HEIRS AND LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES OF

CONRAD FIDLER,

deceased, viz. on John Fidler and Catharine Fidler, whose share is assigned to Henry Myers, to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, on the *Fourth Monday of January next*, to accept or refuse to accept of the Real Estate of said deceased, at the valuation made thereof, agreeably to the Intestate Laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,

GEO. ZIEGLER, Clerk.

Dec. 26.

ts

At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the twenty-sixth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, before John Reed, Esquire, and his Associates, Judges, &c. assigned, &c. On motion,

The Court grant a Rule

On all the Heirs & Legal Representatives of
Henry Spangler, deceased, to wit: on Henry, Abraham, Gabriel, John, Rudolph, Mary, intermarried with George Boon, and Susanna Spangler, or the Guardians of such of them as are minors, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the *fourth Monday of January next*, to shew cause why the Real Estate of said deceased, should not be sold agreeably to the Intestate laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,

GEO. ZIEGLER, Clerk.

Dec. 18.

ts

At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the twenty-ninth day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven—before John Reed, Esquire, and his Associates, Judges, &c. assigned, &c. On motion,

The Court grant a Rule

On all the Heirs & Legal Representatives of
PAUL TROUP, deceased, to wit: on Abraham, John, George, Jacob, Paul, Henry, Catharine, and Emanuel Troup, or the Guardians of such of them as are minors, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the *fourth Monday of January next*, to accept or refuse to accept of the Real Estate of said deceased, at the valuation made thereof, agreeably to the Intestate laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,

GEO. ZIEGLER, Clerk.

Dec. 18.

ts

SHERIFF'S SALES.

IN pursuance of sundry Writs of Venditioni Exponas, Alias Venditioni Exponas, and Alias Pluries Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and to me directed, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on *Saturday the 19th of January instant*, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, the following **REAL ESTATE**, viz.:

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Liberty township, Adams county, adjoining lands of the heirs of John Martin, deceased, Christian Overholser and others, containing 250 Acres, more or less, on which are erected a double log House, frame back building, with a well of water at the door, a double log Barn, frame Stable, and good Orchard.—**ALSO**,

A Tract of Mountain Land,

Situate in Liberty township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Abraham Krice, Wm. Turnpugh and others, containing 134 Acres, more or less.—Seized and taken in execution as the property of *Patrick Reed*.—**ALSO**,

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Cumberland township, Adams county, adjoining lands of the heirs of Jacob Sell, deceased, John Blocher and others, containing 52½ Acres, more or less, on which are erected two log Dwelling-houses, log Barn, with a good well of water, and an Orchard.—Seized and taken in execution as the property of *Samuel M. Reed*.—**ALSO**,

The Undivided Half Part of

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Franklin township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Joseph Pitzer, David Chamberlain and others, containing 177 Acres, more or less, on which are erected a log House, log Barn, stone Still-house, and stone Spring-house, with a good Orchard.—Seized and taken in execution as the property of *Henry Hake*.—**ALSO**,

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Germany township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Jacob Wolf, John King and others, containing 37 Acres, more or less, on which are erected a log House, stone Spring-house, and double log Barn, with a good young Apple Orchard.—Seized and taken in execution as the property of *Catharine Hahn*.—**ALSO**,

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Cumberland township, Adams county, adjoining lands of James McAllister, Samuel Routsong, Henry Bishop and others, containing 15 Acres, more or less, on which are erected a log Dwelling-house, stone and log Barn.—Seized and taken in execution as the property of *William Clark*.—**ALSO**,

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Menallen township, Adams county, adjoining lands of John Marks, — Blakely and others, containing 30 Acres, more or less, part cleared and part woodland.—Seized and taken in execution as the property of *Daniel Noel*.—**ALSO**,

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Reading township, Adams county, adjoining lands of — Lat-

shaw, Jacob Gipe and others, containing 200 Acres, more or less, on which are erected two log Dwelling-houses, and two log Barns.—Seized and taken in execution as the property of *John Gossler*.—**ALSO**,

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Germany township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Peter Eckert, Jacob Shunk and others, containing 35 Acres, more or less.—Seized and taken in execution as the property of *John Eckert*.—**ALSO**,

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Tyrone and Menallen townships, Adams county, adjoining lands of Nicholas Miller, John Kline and others, containing 200 Acres, more or less, on which are erected a two-story stone Dwelling-house, double log Barn, log Stable, and Log Spring-house.—Seized and taken in execution as the property of *Eli Thomas*.—**ALSO**,

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Cumberland township, Adams county, adjoining lands of the heirs of Joseph Walker, deceased, John Cowner and others, containing 100 Acres, more or less, on which are erected a log House (unfinished) double log Barn, with an Orchard.—Seized and taken in execution as the property of *Wm. Wilson*.—**ALSO**,

A Tract of Mountain Land,

Situate in Menallen township, Adams county, adjoining lands of the heirs of Andrew Noel, deceased, containing 300 Acres, more or less.—Seized and taken in execution as the property of *Alexander Long*.—**ALSO**,

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Straban township, Adams county, adjoining lands of George Hossler, George Lashells and others, containing 120 Acres, more or less, on which are erected a log Dwelling-house and log Barn, with two Orchards.—**ALSO**,

A Half Lot of Ground,

Situate in the borough of Gettysburg, fronting on Baltimore-street, adjoining lots of Samuel Forney, and others, on which is erected a one-story stone Dwelling-house, with a frame Shed.—**ALSO**,

A Lot of Ground,

Situate part in the borough of Gettysburg, and part in Cumberland township, adjoining lands of John Houck, the Heirs of Henry Hoke, Esq. dec'd and others, containing 7 Acres, more or less, on which is erected frame Stabling.—Seized and taken in execution as late the Estate of *Wm. Cooper*, deceased.—**ALSO**,

A Lot of Ground,

Situate on the south corner of the Diamond, in the town of Oxford, Berwick township, Adams county, on which are erected a large brick Dwelling-house, (occupied as a Tavern-Stand) a small House, and Stabling.—Seized and taken in execution as late the Estate of *Wm. Sturgeon*, deceased.—**ALSO**,

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Huntington township, Adams county, adjoining lands of William Yetts, William Weidaw and others, containing 100 Acres, more or less, on which are erected a two-story stone Dwelling-house, stone Kitchen, stone

Spring-house, log Barn, log Dwelling-house, and log Stable.—Seized and taken in execution as the property of *Tobias Starry*.

PHILIP HEAGY, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, 2

Jan. 1, 1828.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

IN pursuance of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and to me directed Will be Exposed to Public Sale, in Heidlersburg, on *Thursday the 17th of January inst.* the following Property, viz.:

Two Lots of Ground,

Situate in Heidlersburg, Tyrone township, Adams county, adjoining lands of John Duffield and John Fitzcharles, containing half an acre, more or less, on which are erected a two-story log Dwelling-house and log Stable, with a good well of water.—Seized and taken in execution as the estate of *Michael Starry*.

PHILIP HEAGY, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, 2

Jan. 1st, 1828.

At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the twenty-ninth day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven; before John Reed, Esq. and his Associates, Judges, &c. assigned, &c. On motion,

The Court grant a Rule

On all the Heirs & Legal Representatives of

Jacob Harbaugh,

deceased, to wit: on Jacob Harbaugh, John Harbaugh, George Harbaugh, Elias Harbaugh, Mary Shriner, (formerly Harbaugh,) Catharine Harbaugh, Margaret, (intermarried with Henry Snyder,) Henry Harbaugh, his children, and Elizabeth Kolb; Julian, (intermarried with John Everard,) Catharine Harbaugh, Margaret Harbaugh, Mary Ann Harbaugh, and Daniel Harbaugh, the children and heirs of Yost Harbaugh, dec'd; one of the children of Jacob Harbaugh, dec'd, and Daniel Hoover, Margaret Hoover, Rachel, (intermarried with Peter Kelenberger,) Sophia Hoover, the children and heirs at law of Susanna, one of the children of the said Jacob Harbaugh, deceased—or the Guardians of such of them as are minors, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the *fourth Monday of January next*, to shew cause why the Real Estate of said deceased, should not be sold, agreeably to the Intestate laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,

GEO. ZIEGLER, Clerk.

Dec. 18.

COOKING STOVES.

M. C. CLARKSON,

HAS just received from Mr. Hughes' Furnace, a number of **COOKING STOVES** finished complete. The advantage of those Stoves, is the great saving of Wood—not requiring more than one-half the quantity that is necessary for an open fire.

Gettysburg, Dec. 4.

At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the twenty-sixth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven—before John Reed, Esquire, and his Associates, Judges, &c. assigned, &c. On motion,

The Court grant a Rule

On all the Heirs & Legal Representatives of

Richard Kitchen,

deceased, to wit: on Stephen Kitchen, Mary Kitchen, Margaret, intermarried with Isaac Patterson, Joseph Kitchen, John Kitchen, Richard Kitchen, Peter Kitchen, Esther, intermarried with Isaac Bercaw, Henry Kitchen, Hannah Kitchen, Sarah Kitchen, Edward Kitchen and Abraham Kitchen, or the Guardians of such of them as are minors, to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the *fourth Monday of January next*, to shew cause why No. 1, of the Real Estate of said Richard Kitchen, deceased, should not be sold agreeably to the Intestate laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,

GEO. ZIEGLER, Clerk.

Dec. 18.

To my Creditors.

TAKE Notice that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth—and they have appointed *Monday the 28th of January inst.*, for the hearing of me and my Creditors at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg.

JACOB GETZ.

Jan. 1.

To my Creditors.

TAKE Notice that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth—and they have appointed *Monday the 28th day of January instant*, for the hearing of me and my Creditors at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg.

MANIS LAFFERTY.

Jan. 1.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having removed to Maryland, and wishing to settle his business in Adams county, will attend at the house of Mr. William McMillan, in Millerstown, on *Saturday the 26th of January next*, when and where he hopes those indebted to him will call to settle their respective accounts.

Those having claims will please to present them.

NATHANIEL GREASON.

Jan. 1.

WILLET C. OGILBY.

Attorney at Law,

HAS opened an Office in the room one door north of the Register's Office.

Gettysburg, Sept. 18.

A VERY COMPLETE

TWO HORSE

CARRIAGE,

For Sale. Inquire at this Office.